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If the county ofthe front he will manuerty Sundharten eiten in River is jestod i 1906as teturned integ Muse in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

How to Fromote Hastacse Maratter. Statutes," says President Storonas

MURRAY BUTLER of Columbia College, will not put moral principles where they do not exist

This may be so but we know of one thing that statutes would do if properly applied they would put some of our leading life insurance men in jail.

The consignment of these persons and their outside fellow conspirators to a Government institution where plain living and hard thinking prevail would have a powerful tendency to put moral principles into portions of the business community where such principles certainly do not now exist.

It would be far more effective as a moral agency in the community than any lesson ever taught by the accomplished president of Columbia University or within the walls of the famous institution over which he presides.

The People's District Attorney.

The renomination of Mayor McCLEL-LAN was the inevitable result of his singularly upright, fearless and efficient administration. While nominally the Democratic candidate, he is supported by citizens of all parties. He is the People's Mayor. He has given the city good government, and the city appre-

WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, a Democrat, elected District Attorney by Republican, Citizens' Union and independent Democratic votes, has served the whole people bravely and admirably. His hatred of wrongdoing, his contempt of political and personal consequences. the capacity and faithfulness, the strength and the fruitful activity with which he has fulfilled the great and various responsibilities of his office are known to everybody and make him feared and hated by the lawbreakers.

He has done his work well. Even more important work may await him, the bringing to justice of smugger and more highly placed criminals than ordinarily stand in the dock.

His independence of character and conduct, his known absolute incorruptfbility, the popular confidence which he has won, put him in a better position than any other lawyer, however able and trustworthy, to use effectively the power of prosecution. He hates graft and grafters. He is not afraid of them. He is not afraid of anybody.

What is the one charge that can be brought with any show of plausibility For, ever since the conclusion of the against this good and faithful public Anglo-Japanese treaty, the British Forservant? Well, in his campaigns he has given as well as taken husky knocks. The honey of Hybla doesn't always drop

from his lips. On the credit side, his long record of public duty nobly done. On the debit side, a want of diplomacy and an occasional raspiness of speech. Mr. JEROME is by no means a perfect character, and he dearly loves a fight; but he is a mighty good District Attorney and a mighty useful citizen.

No petty resentments should stand in the way of the general public obligation to continue for the public advantage his approved and splendid service as District Attorney of New York county. He is the People's District Attorney as Mr. McClellan is the People's Mayor.

Mr. McClellan and the Water Supply.

Among engineers and municipal officials it has been known for many years that the water supply of New York was approaching rapidly the limit of its capacity, and that the Croton system would be overtaxed and outgrown almost before its completion. This was the case in the old city of New York, and the difficulties presented by conditions in the boroughs of Brooklyn. Queens and Richmond complicated seriously a problem already grave and threatening. Of possible "water famines" the public has been warned many times, but the fact that in the more densely populated areas of the city the supply of water at the taps was always adequate prevented general recognition of the necessity of immediate action.

In Mayor VAN WYCK's time the public began to realize the gravity of the situation. While Mayor Low was in the City Hall intelligent study of the question was undertaken, and a commission of experts was organized to examine possible sources of additional water supply and report upon their availability and adequateness. When Mayor McCLELLAN entered office he gave to the problem of water supply his earnest attention.

It was evident that to solve the questions involved the city must adopt and pursue a consistent policy, uninterrupted by changes of control in the municipal government, and founded on the most expert technical, legal and financial advice and assistance that rould be obtained. Politics must be excluded from consideration, and the matter must be handled as a business proposition from the beginning. Not only must the needs of the city be met, but the rights of others, whose territory would be invaded, must be conserved.

After mature thought on all the aspects of the situation, Mayor McCLEL-LAN drafted and sent to Albany his bill for the creation of a Water Supply Commission. In this bill, for the purpose of making political manipulation impossible, it is provided that the members of the commission shall not be removable, and the powers granted to them are very As a matter of fact no unfortified Nor- between the devil and the deep sea.

good faith by offering to divest himself of the power of selecting the members of the commission, and when this was found to be impracticable he pledged himself to name men selected by non-continue organizations whose disinterestedness and high character are beyond question. This was the plant decided on, and Mr. McClatters proved his sincepled by putting saids his own personality completely when the apprintments were made. New York has never had a more truly non-partiesn. hypiness commission than the Board of nimity Russia's committen of her tra-Water Supply. If it performs its duties in the aptrit in which Mayor Mechettag catablished it, it will be the best government agency the city has ever emplayed

for donline with the water problem Mr. McCLELLAN pursued a policy to which not even the hitterest partizan mild take exception. His one thought and ambition was the welfare of the city. In this he subordinated all clas. A professed party man, he sought no benefit for his organization in the needs of the municipality, nor did he endeavor to aggrandize himself at the expense f his predecessors or the public. As Mayor he worked for the benefit of the whole public, true to his instinct and his pledges If non-partizan government means business government, no better example of it can be found than in the action of Ogonox B. McCLELLAN with of New York

International Aspects of Norway's Divorce From Sweden.

One important ourcome of Norway' secession from Sweden has hitherto been overlooked. When the union of the two kingdoms shall have been formally dissolved it will become King OSCAR's duty to give foreign Powers official notice of the fact and to inquire whether they wish to renew with him, in his new capacity of ruler of Sweden alone, the treaties which were concluded with the sovereign of Sweden and Norway, and which will have lapsed through the extinction of that political entity. This question, which at the first glance might be dismissed as academic, is suddenly invested with worldwide interest when we recall the treaty of 1855, whereby, in consideration of the promise of the King of Sweden and Norway not to cede any Swedish or Norwegian territory to Russia nor to grant that Power any coast privileges, Great Britain and France pledged themselves to furnish the Scandinavian sovereign with naval and military forces sufficient to enable him to withstand Russian aggression. Is it likely that France, or even Great Britain, would at this time renew that treaty? No doubt, Russia's acquisition of a

capacious harbor on the Norwegian coast of the North Sea would be viewed with misgiving by farsighted Englishmen, although many a year must elapse before the dismembered Russian navy can regain formidable proportions. But, while the apprehension might be shared by the British Foreign Office, Lord LANSDOWNE would be placed in a delicate position were he called upon to say forthwith whether he would or would not renew the Swedish-Norwegian treaty of 1855 so far as England is concerned. Minister has been at the utmost pains to mitigate the resentment naturally provoked in St. Petersburg by a compact which extinguishes Russia's hope for securing an ice free port on the Pacific. He is striving at this moment to frustrate Emperor WILLIAM'S effort bring about a combination of Russia, the Anglo-Japanese league. This being the aim of the British Foreign Office, it would obviously be inexpedient to give the Russian sovereign fresh cause for exasperation by the renewal of an agreeunder his practical exclusion from Far Eastern waters. Whatever course, therefore, the British Government might ultimately be compelled by public opinion to take, Lord LANSDOWNE has no reason to thank the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs for calling attention which England, after the close of the Crimean War, undertook to bar out wegian harbors. For England to renew that treaty immediately after concluding the alliance with Japan would be apt to bear in Russian eyes the semblance of

persecution. That the French republican Government would at this time renew a treaty made by the still detested NAPOLEON III. half a century ago is scarcely thinkable. Such an act would be irreconcilable with the spirit, if not the letter, of the Franco-Russian league. It would immensely strengthen the hands of the German party in St. Petersburg, which from the first has denounced as incongruous, if not suicidal, a coalition beween an autocracy and a republic. It can be that the disclosure by Premier ROUVIER of a willingness to cooperate with Lord LANSDOWNE in a renewal of the Swedish treaty of 1855 would be instantly followed by Russia's repudiation of her existing alliance with France and the substitution of most intimate relations with the German empire.

That is to say, the political combination to secure and maintain which has been the cardinal aim of the French Foreign Office for fifteen years, and for the sake of which the French people have invested almost two billions of dollars in Russia, would be demolished at a stroke. Must we infer that Russia will be left

at liberty to acquire, either by conquest or purchase, a harbor on the North Sea, owing to the lapse of the treaty of 1855 and the failure of the French and British signatories to form equivalent but separate agreements with Sweden and with independent Norway? Were that question to be put to Lord LANSDOWNE he would doubtless reply that he would cross that bridge when he came to it. arms." That seems to place us quite

great. Mr. McClattan showed his weginn harbor could be transferred to Runnia against the will of the greatly preponderant British navy Nor would any move in that direction be contemplaced in St. Paterakurg unless it were known that tienge firstain's sequiescence could be assured. My long as the firstiste Foreign Office refeator from subjecting the Cour to an overt affeont by a format conewat of the trenty of 1856, the guestion of Repota's aspannion wantward to the North See can be left in abeyonce, emperially an facel faceanowers, it is interest, would now witness with orperdictional program of agrantian anothward at the ownerse of the Furle.

the Menace to the Theater Orchesten.

The Theatrical Managers' Association one recently discussed the question of abolishing the orchestras in the New York theaters The munagers argue that their profits are not increased by the employment of the musiciane, and they are not certain that audiences take any pleasure in the music. Few of the European theaters are supplied with probestras, and our managers think that New Yorkers also may learn to get along without that additional entertainment between the acts. At any rate, it is indisputable that audiences will not go to a theater merely to hear the music in the intermissions

Managers have fortunately no longer any need of "incidental music," which regard to the water supply of the city | has been such a bane to the serious drama since the 'sos. The woes of the heroine no longer gather poignancy from the muted violins. Every Camille does not consider it imperative to pass to her end accompanied by the music from VERDI'S La Traviata." The perfidy of the vilain is not made deeper now through chords of the kind that used to be variously described as "chills and fever" or "sneaky" music. Except in some of the elaborate Shakespearian performances, incidental music is a thing of the less artistic past. The dramatic moments of a play are no longer heralded by processions of musicians crawling up from their interrupted game of pinocle under the stage to lay on the emotional color of the scene with a stronger brush. Music of this kind has disappeared just as completely as the characters "with

song. It is very questionable, however, if New York audiences will be satisfied to dispense with music altogether. Most of it is inappropriate, and nearly all of it poorly performed. When conductors write their own music, presumably adapted to the sense of the play, the result is usually worse still. But our audiences are accustomed to some diversion between the acts. On the European Continent the seats are deserted in the intermission. The audience betakes itself to the fovers or to other parts of the auditorium. In this counry there is no such latitude of conduct, and music will probably be needed until our theaters become as informal as those of Europe.

The Game With Mr. Castro.

As it now stands the Venezuelan sitnation is one of the prettiest puzzles ever presented in national finance. The derided "monkey of the Andes," CIPRI-ANO CASTRO, has played his cards with exceeding cleverness, and it is difficult to see how he can be dislodged from his vantage ground except by the use of force for the seizure of his country

and the administration of its affairs. France appears with claims arising out of the experience of the French Cable Company. In the claims of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company the United States has a case almost to profit by the Czar's irritation and identical with that of France. Neither stands on a very firm foundation, but Germany and France to counterbalance | both cases have been given consideration and partial recognition by the respective Governments. CASTRO'S revocation of the decisions of his Supreme Court in response to the insistence of foreign Powers would be equivalent to ment to bar him out of the North Sea an admission that Venezuela is not a at the very time when he is smarting sovereign State. There is nothing in Mr. Castro's record or in his character to indicate that there is any probability of his taking such a step. On the contrary, he is placing orders for coast and

field guns. Should France in the interest of the cable company and the United States at this juncture to the treaty of 1855, by in the interest of the asphalt company insist upon restoration of the concessions annulled by act of the Supreme Court Russia forever from Swedish and Nor- of Venezuela and demand the payment of indemnity to the financially injured concessioners, Mr. Castro will probably cease his revels at Miraflores just about long enough to ask them what they are going to do about it. It was vastly easier to answer that question when it was put to the people of New York by the late Mr. TWEED than it would be to answer it if it were submitted by Mr. CASTRO.

Let us suppose the reply be made in the concrete form of the presentation of a little bunch of foreign claims. CASTRO selects another partner and goes on with his dance. Claims have no terrors for him. The pigeonholes of his official desk are stuffed with claims of is wellnigh as certain as anything future all sorts and kinds, and his seizable revenues are already heavily mortgaged for the payment of the interest and principal of claims which have been recognized and approved by specific act of the United States. It is impossible to insist that he increase his tariff rates or that he impose additional internal taxes. His country already staggers under its burden. Mr. CASTRO obtains the money which he wants for himself and which he requires for the maintenance of what he calls a government by squeezing his people to the limit of endurance. It is difficult to see how they

> There is no issue between the United States and Venezuela at present except that which may come from a recognition of claims growing out of contractual obligations entered into by citizens of this country. The position of France is virtually the same. In his Chautauqua speech Mr. ROOSEVELT said: "Our own Government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by the appeal to

could stand any more.

Vanezuela appearer to have no money With which to answer a demand, even if the demand were factort by naval game and Kragolorgonsen riften. We want no Vanestuelan territory for either permanant or temporary occupation and edministration. We cannot establish a ranajvarahity without infringing traity rights to which we have already given

me approval In view of those facts and of the forthey fact that the cases on which the United States and France are select to orrabitate claims are by no mount beyond legal or moral doubtfulness; our special need just now esema to be what is known in the parlance of crooks as a "getaway."

tinty fen ffare Mare.

Univ two more days of registration remain. They are Saturday of this week, October 14, and Monday of next week, October 16. The man whose name is not on the poll list at to o'clock Monday evening will have no other opportunity to enroll among the possible voters on November ? Those who neglect to register Saturday or Monday will be the victims of an Odell trick disfranchised and outwitted by the Newburgh Grocer. To be disfranchised is a serious matter, but to be obliged to confess that ODELL can deceive him a almost as bad for the person of ordinary intelligence and sensibility.

The performances of the Odell perintendents of elections should cause no uneasiness to any qualified citizen who wishes to register. Their bark is much worse than their bite. The impudent attempt of ODELL to frighten citizens away from the polls is almost farcical. It failed last year and it will result in nothing this year, except temporary discomfort for such citizens as the Grocer's agents may choose to annoy and arrest.

Every man who is proud of New York should register and vote this year.

Chicago's Council has rejected Mayor Duwn's "contract plan" for "immediate municipal ownership" of the street railway systems. JAMES DALBYMPLE'S report on public ownership has never been made public. The way of the wholesale municipal ownership Mayor is not smooth. Mr. JOHN H. HARLAN and Mr. CARTER HARRISON grin as they watch Mr. DUNNE's troubles

The New York post office is apparently working on the principle that any old time s good enough for newspaper mail. About half or a fourth is delivered with a semblance of punctuality; the remainder comes around in accumulations bearing the marks of a week or two weeks antiquity. Three days for a newspaper from Philadelphia. four from Boston and a week from Wash ington equals stage coach days. Even that snail's pace is better than no delivery, as is not infrequently the case. The reason for this neglect of newspaper mail is one of the mysteries of this post office.

The capture of an Englishman in Macedonia and the sending in one of his ears with a demand for payment of a ransom of \$30,000 has an ugly contingency behind it. Of course, it is the prelude to sending in his head if the money is not forthcoming on the day fixed and a guarantee given that the brigands will not be afterward molested. In the event of their demand not being met and the code of the klephis being put into effect, they are, of course, prepared to sell their lives as dearly as

It was more than twenty-five years ago at two Englishmen were carried off by brigands in that part of Turkey, one a Colonel SYNGE, who was taken from his farm near Verria in northern Thessaly, and the other, Mr. SUTER, in the employ of a mining company near Doiran in central Macedonia. The ransoms were \$75,000 and \$65,000 respectively, and were paid by the British Government, which on the last occasion publiely notified the brigands and others that it was the last time it would ransom one of its subjects. This is the first capture in the old style since then, Miss STONE's having been a political matter; but as Mr. WILLS, the captive in the present case, is an employee of the Turkish bondholders' Tobacco Régie, the ransom will have to come out of their pockets in the first instance and out of the Sultan's treasury afterward.

ART IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Suggestion of Instruction in Photography Viewed in Its Various Aspects. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If it could be definitely proved that the principles underlying photographic instruction further a sincere exof ourselves more readily than the evo lutionary art education of a Froebel (or to men-tion an American example, of F. W. Stinson), I would most heartly indorse the theory; but if they are merely superior to the mechanical and imita-tive system of our puble schools, very little would gained by their introduction.

The appeal for photography seems to me very much tike an expose of existing conditions. Or is it a wheeling around to Eastern ideas? In Japan, to-day, when its art is exposed to ruin and emasculation from foreign influences, her schools have retained the tradition of sending out the children during recess to lie on their stomachs by the carp pools, there to memorize expressions ric methods of adapting these to art formulæ This is what the newly discovered art educational nind of a child. The searching for pictures in the finder-synonymous with W. M. Chase's idea of looking at nature through a frame, or with A. W. Dow's notions of landscape arrangement will protect freshness of inspiration and unfold self-expression. It would no doubt prove a direct and sincere method of developing taste; but could something so intuitive ever be reduced to a method I

It might be applied with success by an art teacher who had only two or three private pupils, but it would never do for a class of fifty or sixty pupils. This seems to be the trouble with the present ystem of art education. The medium is proper enough, but it can take no meaning under present conditions. Nor would art education by the camera be more fortunate. Art appreciation litions and not from educational eclecticis NEW YORK, Oct. 9. SADAKICHI HARTMANN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Cooking, sewing, military drills and photography in the public schools! What next? Why not also amateur theatricals and automobiling?

I have a daughter of 13 who is in 8A grammar

rade who can make stuffed tomatoes but who can't read or write correctly. I went to school in a little village in Wisconsin where frills and fancies were not known. The curriculum was rather itive, but I could at least write at the age of 13. And I consider that by far more important than any photographic snapshotting.

NEW YORE, Oct. 9. AN INCRESED PARENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Photography is useful, but other more useful arts can be intro-duced into our public schools. I would suggest a course in plumbing. This course would teach susbands and fathers to take more interest in their nomes and in the welfare of their children. It would lead to improvement in sanitary conditions It would save some expense for both landlord and enant. It would tend to reduce high rents. nope that this suggestion will be considered by the

Knicker-Did you ask her to be your wife? Bocker-Yes, but she declined the nomination

NEW YORK Oct. 10.

HALLROAD HATES.

Representative Townsend's Attack on the Interptate Commerce Committee.

To one Research of The Roy - Str. | f hore read with interest your article of Ortober of Americal The President's flate field, and with it is not my intention to discuss the president of religious rate in itself, it seems to the that certain distinction made by Mr. mand replanature.

Mr. formend very apparently attacks

ry innuender the departs committee of inter-rate commerce, through shows efforts his sit, which had been righed through the louise, see hilled. Whether or not his criti-tion of this committee and its methods of a similar the investigation of less spring are to the taken as an expression of reason the for this on the part of Mr. Formsend it is necestialism true that certain of his statements appearing in your interfer cond in themselves to conver an entirely cronsone impression. As a close student of the proceedings of the densite Committee on Interstate Commerce during its hearings but spring and as one who read with inlerest the testimony of all witnesses. I her
leave to call to your attention the following
points in Mr. Townsend's statement.

Its first cays that The Senate Committee

on Interstate Commerce called witnesses, and the railroads of course knew whom to send to the hearings. This sould seem to indicate that only certain witnesses were selected by the Senate committee, and that the question before it was debated only by witnesses whose testimony was spt to colored by their interests in or contection with railroads. As a matter of fact, the committee issued a general invitation, which spread as videly as possible, to any one who vished to appear before it, offering to not only all traveling expenses but a per diem charge during the time of the with stay in Washington. So far as sending wit nesses goes, Mr. Townsend, or any one elecwas perfectly at liberty to exert any amount of influence upon any number of witnesses to the end that they should appear before he committee to testify. There method of eliminatory selection in choosin the witnesses, and, as Senator Elkins state at the close of the hearings, every one who wished to be heard had been heard. Mr. Townsend pext states that

(the witnesses in question) "contended that the commission never exercised such power (that is, such power as the bill proposed but they were confronted with the recor of the Interstate Commerce Commission showing every order the commission had ever issued, and it was shown that they had exercised the same power as was propose by the Townsend bill." Just what is mean this statement by exercising power is no clear. If Mr. Townsend means that the commission in the past has attempted arbitrarily to establish a rate and calls this the exercise of such power, he is correct in his statement, for the commission did issue many orders to this effect; but if the exercise of such power consists not in the issuing of these rates but in having them established, Mr. Townsend would seem to convey another wrong impression, since the Supreme Court United States has held that none of the interstate commerce acts ever intended to convey the rate making power to the commission, and in cases affecting the orders of the commission in connection with such attempts to establish rates the Supreme Court has steadfastly refused to uphold such orders. This attempt to make it appear that the bill of which Mr. Townsend author embodies no radical change from present conditions would seem to be either the passage of the bill under a disguise. If the bill had contained no departure from present conditions so far as the rate making power is concerned, why should the railroad generally have found it so undesirable, since everybody understands that the rebate is more obnoxious to the railroad than to any

Further than this, Mr. Townsend says: "They then proceeded to present not evi-dence but the theories of railroad men as to the nature of the effect that such legislation the nature of the effect that such legislation would have on railroads. I believe that not 2 per cent. of all the railroad evidence presented there could be designated by the name of evidence. It was simply the opinions of interested parties." Just what Mr. Townsend would give as the definition of the word "evidence" does not appear. It must be remembered, however, that the opinions of experts are accepted to-day in all courts of the land as evidence - and surely on a question of railroading no evidence could be more to the point than that of the man. So far as the workings of a railroad go, the evidence of a railroad man is not theory, but fact: so far as the probable effects of any bill which might be passed are concerned, the testimony of any railroad man, or any man in any other line of business obviously could only be theory. It makes no difference what the source of the testimony, if it be as to a future condition and we are unable to obtain what Mr. Townsend is willing to admit as evidence as to present conditions from railroad men themselves, it is difficult to understand how it can be ob-

tained at all. As to Mr. Townsend's statement that the evidence was simply the opinions of interested parties, it seems to me that there is no reason at all why it should not be. A question of this sort is naturally the result of a difference of opinion between interested parties If one is not interested there is little need or mittee laid itself open to criticism for hearing opinions of interested parties opposing the rate bill, it is equally open to criticis for listening to the opinions of parties interested in securing its passage. No man who appeared before the committee was more interested in the bill than Mr. Bacon, its chief advocate and Mr. Townsend's intimation that the testimony given before the committee was unreliable because it came from interested parties seems to be at least absurd.

Finally, the general tone of the interview such as to strongly intimate that all the testimony given was railroad testimony-an mpression which is not borne out by an in-Senate committee listen to every one who wished to appear before it, but of the hundred and odd witnesses who did so appear less than 20 per cent. were in any way connected with the railroads, the vast majority being shippers from all parts of the country.

As I said before, it is not my intention to discuss the question of railroad rate regula-tion, but the methods used by Mr. Townsend in the interview in question lay him open to exactly the same charges as those which he makes against the Senate committee.

STUDENT OF ECONOMICS. NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

Two More Automobile Murders TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I again venire to call the attention of those who concern to two murders committed by two auto mobiles in the crowded streets of Manhattan and Although a careful reader of THE SUN I have seen no record of arrests made for these offenses of rhaps six weeks ago.

Election time being on it would be interesting to know what reformed Tammany thinks about such outrageous inemciency. JESRETMAN. Presumption Rebutted. Knicker-Few girls keep up their music after

hey are married. Bocker-And yet some persons say that mar lage is a fallure. Mr. Average Man.

And make investigation. He probed insurance companies From surface to foundation.

So unrelenting was his search

He terrified the grafters, Denunciations that he made Would shake the very rafters. The penetration that he showed Might be accounted peerless. His reason was exceeding keen,

His courage high and fearless And though in such an exposé The rôle he played was stellar He gently snored when asked to hune

VOLANDBUR

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS. Stangelmortes and the Sarthwest De-

From the Cleveland Lander Massachusette is a triffical trading and namifacturing drafts, it is a Commonwealth woman with interfere which have been util up under the protective tariff state. and maintained by the Republican Resistance from the to be beath to the principle of protection or its resemblished moderate supplication to the practical

of the country. to opens, in the nattle for the early's markets. Bay stare Republicans know what the count try needs to win its way as it should in the symmetry of neighboring and distant lands. They cannot live within their own horders and finurial by an doing. There is ton much end finish by sy doing. There is no making to making the making to making the making the

procity which is afrong in the Northwest, where Canada's wide markets he just over the frontier. The flourhous of the tariff may well take the hint which these sections of the country eive. The tariff question is most important where theret yews of revision are strongest in the Republican party.

From the Elmira Advertiser In the matter of the travel of the President of the United States THE NEW YORK SUN makes the very sensible suggestion that Congross which would maintain a special train for his use when needed. Congress makes provision for the payment of transportation expenses of its own members, a liberal amount being grants for each mile traveled. It would appear that there is nothing that could stand in the way of an appropriation being made for the travel of the President also.

The Rochester Heresy Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter is THE SUN of Sunday in the matter of the "Rochester Heresy" from the rector of the Rochester Heresy of Christ's Church, Rochester, the largest Episcopal church of that city, is from the chief of the "ten petitioners," whom he de-scribes as "loyal clersymen of good repute, hard working and faithful pastors." has a place on the "standing commi committee' that had been held by his neighbor rector,

and perhaps, ecclesiastically, he fairly repre-sents the diocese of western New York. He is seeking to depose a neighbor brother charging him with violation of his ordination vows-a man who for many years has been held in the highest esteem by all classes of cause of his Master and to his brethren. Bo men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? He may or may not believe in the possibility of miracles. This is a question primarily for the scientists who to-day appear to asmit this possibility. The supernatural is not so much an antagonism to the natural as a movement in a higher sphere. The more common question concerns the weight of evidence for any miracle or class of miracles. Without doubt, the rector of Christ's Church would maintain the inerrancy of all Scripture and so would place all Scripture miracles on one level-from Balaam's ass to the New Testament miracles, and would regard miracles as the principal support of Christian applogetics. With modern writers on apologetics to internal evidence, to Christian experience.

Jeaus seems to have estimated the value of signs lightly. "If they have not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be persuaded if one rise from the dead." He seems to have placed the emphasis upon the power of truth.

The rector of Christ's Church maintains cause of his Master and to his brethren. Do

to have placed the emphasis upon the power of truth.

The rector of Christ's Church maintains that the disturbance in the diocese is not concerned with heresy; not a matter of truth or error in doctrinal preaching, but a matter of consistency, of violation of ordination vows. The accused minister may preach the truth, but though it be true, if it is not in line with his ordination vows he should be deposed. It is not possible that Christian public sentiment will stand for that position. Religion must be based upon truth. No Appellate Court is likely to convict a minister for preaching the truth. It is impossible but that offenses will come, but wo unto him through whom they come.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9. CHURCHMAN.

Plight of an Early Registerer. morning with the virtuous intention of following THE SUN's advice to register control THE SUN'S advice to register early in order to do my little damndest to defeat the amiable intentions of Mr. Odell to confuse the mind of the artless

I first sought a policeman on Fourth avenue a foolish waste of time—in order to be guided o the proper booth for registration. I may state that I have changed my residence since last elec tion day. Abandoning that idea, I journeyed to Third avenue. Having inquired at three saloons and two cigar stores, where I was laughed at for my pains, I finally discovered the proper place, as I supposed.

When I gave my name and residence I was very courtequaly informed that I had been misinformed: my district was registered two blocks further up on the opposite side. But they would have none of me there. I was told to return to my original starting point. Protesting that I had already been there I returned only to be sent to Fourth avenue. At that booth, after telling me that I was "in the wrong shop" and advising in turn that I visit the two places where I had already made application. I was forced to temporarily abandon pursuit. No one knew where I belonged. I nad already consumed nearly an hour of valuable time and had to make haste for my office. Does it not seem a little strange that none of the

Mctals of the three booths I visited knew where belonged? NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

Unlighted Street Signs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We haven't any lighted street signs that are of any use at night, especially on Eighth avenue. The lights on the new lamp posts that are hoisted dozens of feet in the air give light enough up there, but that isn't where we want it. We need it where the street and avenue signs are, and if the man who invented the light thinks that the pin point reflection that comes nearly to the sign box will be light enough to show up the names of streets and avenues, he is mistaken.

Why don't we have our old street lamps lighted

until the new ones are finished? My profession takes me out quite a good deal in the evenings, and one can notice from the Battery to Fiftyninth street that no lamps are lighted except the new ones, and they are only on an occasional block or so, and there are no street signs on them. Probably when we have our winter's blizzard the people will begin to wonder what has become of the lamps and signs and lights. Millions of dollars were paid in taxes on the first of the month and yet the public have very few comforts and conveniences for it all. NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

A Case of Sore Need.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you call the attention of your readers to a case demanding relief and surely calling for sympathy? It is that of a young man of New York, a skilful drafts man and designing engineer, who has been for some time out of a place and unable yet to obtain one. Meanwhile his wife lies dying in a hospital. his daughter of 14 years trying bravely to fill her place at home, but dispossession for unpaid rent threatening to take away even that shelter from Relief of any kind, above all employment, but first of all some supply for daily needs, would be

untold mercy.
HTANNIBPORT, Mass., Oct. 9. STMPATHIERR

From a Tippee. To the Editor of THE SUN-Sir: I appeal for the square deal. If tipping must be regulated, let us begin at the top, not the bottom. Respectfully, your humble friend. A WAITER. NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

Under the Lone Star. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Greetings from New York to Mud. Travis county, Tex. May its fame spread and ever redound to its descript NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

The St. Janitor Apartments. Agent-You'll have to move. Tenant-What for?

Agent-Somebody heard you say you felt like two-year-old, and children aren't allowed

Always Open. Though mince and apple others praise 1 scorn them and I scoff. And give three cheers for pumpkin pie, WOMEN ON THE CHINESE OF ME The Real Beason Why the Stage Street

To one Euron or The Sen or mapor from the fathers Friben. standaraging the Stage String the petitioned the authorities to prohibe mited arting carne in regular the change have heavy educating their attended in marring them.

end on f appear the Chinese language from an occasional cities at stages home for domen's roles are arrived to the that they as not as ance, delighted in exaggration of

the flest from met I ever ear Posts troupe presented a play leading fomining rate was taken leading Manchin gert of about 10 leading formulae role of about it was controlling was very good and pleased for getting was very good and pleased chipses. The expressed their approvate declaring that she geted the part as we have count have done.

At that time Fiendan and a larde part of the county of the American fields. It comments of Military trifleers, consisting appointers of the American fields. It comments of occupation in North China armies of occupation in North China this government the understand as retary general. On this occasion the sain Merchants' funds invited the foreign government great feast in the Foodhow Canton thouse. A feature of the enterior was, as a usual in China, a theory of formance. The Pekin froups, with the firl in it, was enasged on this occasion her appearance was dwell on by our as a concession to foreign ways, in women were reported to appear hand on the stage in the West.

The conduct of our Manchu beauty search and

as a concession to foreign ways in the women were reported to appear habitual on the stage in the West.

The conduct of our Manchu heauty was scarcely up to the traditions of the leading lady abroad. She, however, was an everlient hostess, and was delighted with he foreign guests. She then saw foreigners for the first time. Between the acts she came to the barbarians' boxes, where she ordered cigarettes and drinks for their entertainment, invariably drinking sweet liquelys herself. She was an honest, straightforward, vivacious little heathen, and we all rejoiced to see how stractive a Chinese girl could be in conditions where she could appear unhampered by the limitations which Chinese custom has imposed on her sex.

Her career upon the stage was short, however; shewas too attractive, too tempting a prize to be exhibited daily before a Chinese audience. After the foreign government ceased to exist and the Chinese officials resumed jurisdiction of Tientsin, she was bought by some wealthy "grafter" and presented to a mandarin with a political pull.

The reason given by the Chinese centry in Tientsin for keeping women off the stage is scarcely intelligible. The stage could never, under any conceivable circumstances, absorbenough girls to affect the matrimonial market, it could only be a few of the brightest and prettiest who would be bought and trained for the stage, and these would not be from the social ranks in which the gentry find their wives, though they do find their concubines there. The reason is probably deeper The encroachment of girls upon the theatrical profession may be feared as the opening door for too great an enfranchisement of the sex to accord with Chinese ideas of domestic discipline.

Washington, Oct. 9.

The Swiss and the Automobile

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A morning newspaper published under a Paris date line a statement purporting to have been made by Ira Barrows, a resident of this metropolis, which characterizes the Swiss as a most barbarous people

ment is untrue and libelous.

Mr. Barrows is alleged to have said that "Switzerland was a horrible country for auto tourists, the rural population, doing all it could to make the motor car impossible, throwing heavy stones at the mere sight of an automobile. that the Swiss Government (as well as the people) does not want autos in the country and that cir cumstances are such as to make it as much as one's life is worth to go through it in one. "The Swiss peasants are especially fond of maltreating women." he declares, "and when they can throw bricks at

those who are defenseless, they are perfectly happy. It is a dreadful country."

I spent two months in Switzerland this summer and undertook to investigate, for my personal satisfaction, statements of a like character that were made through the medium of a Paris newspaper. One of the statements alleged that the proprietors of a combination of hotels in Lu-cerne, Switzerland, decided to make war on auto ists and "bar" them from the city. The statement caused a sensation, for nearly all the hotels referred to had, but a short time before, erected temporary storage sheds for automobiles. A few days after the publication of this statement the president-director of a large Lucerne hotel was seriousif

injured in an automobile accident, while the sec-retary-director of another hotel was killed. It is generally known by those who know the Swiss and know Switzerland, that the hotel proprietor is virtually the Government. He holds the highest offices and he makes the laws. To sum up, he is an automobile enthusiast! More than half of the Swiss hotel men own autos. I learned this from reliable sources while touring that country.

I am not the owner of an automobile, but I have

frequently been the guest of a friend who is, and in our little trips from one Swiss village to anther we never saw or heard of an automobilist being held up as a target for the "bricks of the rural population." or otherwise "maitreated." There have been many instances recorded this summer where automobilists (Americans principally) have nisbehaved themselves, violated the laws and rus down helpless men, women and children. Auto-mobilists generally who contemplate a Continental trip will do well to take little stock in statements about the "barbarous" Swiss peasants, who are not barbarous at all, but simply earnest, honest, simple generous hearted people.

I'm sure the Swiss will be grateful to THE SUM.

should it undertake at any time to investigate, these alleged indignities and right the wrong that

has been done them. NEW YORK, Oct. 8. GEORGE SEYMOUR.

A Delightful Supper. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: and piccalilli for breakfast at Natick, Mass. and fried sausages and maple sirup in Bennington Vt.: but for gastronomic feats this modest little village, the home of the diamond back and soft erab, has anything that I've bucked up against beaten to a pulp.

Please note enclosed clipping from the Crisfield "A delightful oyster supper was held at the home of Miss Grace Sterling, this city, Wednesday evening. A large number of young people were present and report an enjoyable evening. The supper and report an enjoyable evening. The supper consisted of oyaters, biscuits, olives, pickies, cream CRISPIELD, Md., Oct. 8.

Judges and Jurers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The letter signed "Juror" in your paper of yesterday correctly hits a subject that needs plenty of ventilation, because the petty "graft" of time stelen from legal court hours by Judges and Recorders has become a positive abuse of the rights of jurors.

There is no reason why jurors need be subjected to so much inconvenience, land court hours should be adhered to, with Judges promptly on hand to attend to business. But every juror knows from nce that our Judges appear to be the judges of when they are to appear on the bench, regardless of court hours. NEW YORK Oct. 10. ANOTHER JUROR.

Wearlsome Prayers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there any reason why all the churches should not use. In addressing the Deity, the beautiful set forms which have been in use for centuries and which were framed by men of holy lives? A prayer commencing with, "O Lord, we thank thee for this beautiful morning—for the green grass, the sunshine and the flowers," &c., and coninuing in the same strain for twenty min

itter weariness to any listener with a sense of the fitness of things.

Are not all days alike beautiful to God NEW YORK, Oct. 9. A CONGREGATION CLIST Menelik Selects a Successor.

From the London Globe. The Emperor Menelik has at length nominated his successor to the throne of Abyssinia. He is a young man named Migg Manu, Mencille's trainer. a young man named Migg Manu, Men and is shortly to be named Negus of Kiffa, of which country Menellk took possession in 1891. During Migg-Manu's boyhood and youth Menellk took extraordinary precautions to safeguard him against the malpractises of other aspirants.

Goo Goo Translation.

Pirst Baby-I think we are like the battleship Second Baby-Yes, out of style as soon as it